





Internal Improvement.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Report, in part, of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, on so much of the President's Message as relates to Roads, Canals and Seminars of Learning.  
DECEMBER 13, 1817.

Read and committed to a committee of the whole house on Friday next.  
[Concluded.]

2. Your committee conceive that the general government has the power of making and opening military roads with the assent of the respective states, with a view to the common defence of the nation.

The power of opening a road during actual hostilities, for the purpose of transporting military stores, and marching troops to points that are menaced, has never yet been called in question. In truth, without such a power the U. States must fall a prey to foreign enemies; so that it seems fair to assume that, whenever a military road becomes necessary for the national safety, it is in the power of the general government to construct it. Of this necessity, that government can be the only judge; and if the power of judging of this necessity be in them, the constitutional power to act must of course be conceded. In the exercise of this discretion, a very general sentiment at present prevails in favor of preparations during peace for a state of war. And if the power of judging when it is necessary, be admitted, the constitutional right to do it at any time must be allowed.

It is not proposed to enter upon the delicate enquiry whether this right can be exercised by the general government, without the assent of the respective states through whose territories a road is constructed, in time of peace; with a view to military operations in any future war. Leaving this question for discussion whenever the occasion may call it forth, your committee are content in this report to assert the right to exercise this "necessary" power with the assent of the states.

Having taken this cursory view of the principles of the constitution, in relation to the construction of roads by the United States, it may not be unimportant to examine what has been the practice under its provisions. The laws of the Union, and the acts of the executive branch of the government, though they cannot be relied on to support acknowledged error, may safely be referred to in aid of our inquiries as to the proper construction of the constitution.

Among the most conspicuous of the analogies afforded by the acts of Congress, is the establishment of the Cumberland road already mentioned. This road has been constructed under the authority of the United States, with their funds, and through several of the states, with their assent. It has received the sanction of several distinct representative bodies, and of two presidents of the U. States. In short, if precedent alone were wanting, this act would furnish it.

Passing over the road from Nashville to Natchez, and the road from Reynoldsburg to a part of the late territory of Mississippi, directed by an act of the last session of Congress, both of which afford precedents no less strong, we come to the military road lately directed by the executive authority to be constructed from Plattsburg or its vicinity, to Sackett's Harbor. This road is not to be constructed with any express assent of the state through which it passes, nor by the authority of Congress; but the president has deemed it necessary as a military road, and has ordered it to be made accordingly; a measure, the advantages of which are understood to be so palpable, as to have given great satisfaction in the country where the road is made. Hence however the question results, whether the exercise of this power by the President, is not an express admission of the right of the general government to open military roads even in time of profound peace, when they are believed to be necessary; and if the power of judging of this necessity is possessed by the executive, it cannot, it is presumed, be denied to the yet more important organ of the nation's will—the legislature of the union.

3. As to canals. It will not be necessary to recapitulate the arguments already used on the subject of roads; some of which will be found strongly applicable to canals. It may suffice to add, that the power to make canals and roads, for the promotion and safety of internal commerce between the several states, may justly be considered as not less incident to the regulation of internal commerce than many of the powers exercised under the authority to regulate foreign commerce are necessary to that power. The embarrassments of the nation during the war, from the want of good roads and canals, both in relation to trade and the transportation of cannon and military stores, have been too recently and sensibly felt to be forgotten. Vested with the power of making war, the constitution could never have intended the general government should make it under such disadvantages. If there be any part of that instrument which demands a liberal construction, it is that which confers on the federal government the power of making war, and the duty of protecting the union from foreign hostility. With a navy yet insufficient to insure the safe conveyance coastwise, of troops, of implements of war and military stores, and destined to contend with an enemy, whose command of the sea enables them to assail, in rapid succession, the most distant positions, we have been compelled, from the want of an internal water communication, to encounter the most wasteful extravagance in the transportation of the means of defence. From the same cause, the internal trade between the states has been, during war, trampled and embarrassed, and even cut off; and the productions of one portion of the community have rotted on their hands, while distant parts of the United States were suffering for the want of them.

It is true that the wants of the union cannot confer power under the constitution; but they may justly be touched upon as affording aid in its construction. They must have been clearly foreseen, and must have been supposed to be provided for. If the power to carry on war implies "the necessary and proper" means of conducting it to a safe and prosperous issue, and if, without the use of these means, the burdens and the privations and the miseries of war are to be indefinitely increased, and its issue (always doubtful) rendered yet more precarious and unprosperous, are we not justified in presuming these means to have been contemplated as being vested in the general government? are we not justified in asserting this "necessary" power?—the power of constructing roads and canals at least with the assent of the states.

If your committee have not erred in attributing to Congress a constitutional power to make roads and canals, either as an original or accessory power, it would seem that no doubt could remain of the right of applying our revenues to those purposes. If indeed the power was denied to the general government of constructing roads and canals themselves, a question might still arise, whether it had not power to appropriate part of the revenue "to aid in the construction of roads and canals by the states."

There is perhaps no part of the constitution more unlimited than that which relates to the application of the revenues which are to be raised under its authority. The power is given "to lay and collect taxes to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;" and though it be readily admitted, that, as this clause is only intended to designate the objects for which revenue is to be raised, it cannot be construed to extend the specified powers of Congress, yet it would be difficult to reconcile either the generality of the expression or the course of administration under it, with the idea that Congress has not a discretionary power over its expenditures limited by their application "to the common defence and general welfare."

A few of the very great variety of instances, in which the revenues of the United States have been applied to objects not falling within the specified powers of Congress, or those which may be regarded as incidental to them, will best illustrate this remark.

Thus it can scarcely be conceived, that, if construed with rigor, the constitution has conferred the power to purchase a library, either specifically or as a "necessary" incident to legislation. Still less, perhaps, can the pious services of a chaplain, or the purchase of expensive paintings, for ornamenting the hall of session, or various other expenditures of similar character, be considered as "necessary" incidents to the power of making laws. Yet to these and to similar objects, have the funds of the United States been freely applied, at every successive session of Congress, without a question as to the constitutionality of the application.

It would be yet more difficult to reduce under the specific or accessory powers of Congress, the liberal donation to the wretched sufferers in Venezuela, or the employment of our revenues in the useful and interesting enterprise to the Pacific.

The bounties allowed for the encouragement of the fisheries, form another expenditure, that does not fall under any of the powers granted by the constitution. Nor could it fairly be considered as inferable from the powers granted upon the strict principles sometimes contended for. The same objections would apply to actual bounties paid to manufacturers for their encouragement, and to the indirect encouragement given to them, and which operates as a bounty to one class of the community, and as a tax upon the rest. These and a variety of other appropriations can only be justified upon the principle, that the general clause in question, has vested in Congress a discretionary power to use for the "general welfare,"

the funds which they are authorised to raise.

Nor is there any danger that such a power will be abused, while the vigor of representative responsibility, remains unimpaired. It is on this principle that the framers of this constitution mainly relied for the protection of the public purse. It was a safe reliance. It was manifest that there was no other subject on which representative responsibility would be so great. On the other hand, while this principle was calculated to prevent abuses in the appropriations of public money, it was equally necessary to give an extensive discretion to the legislative body, in the disposition of the revenues; since no human foresight could discern, nor human industry enumerate, the infinite variety of purposes, to which the public money might advantageously and legitimately be applied. The attempt would have been to legislate, not to frame a constitution; to foresee and provide specifically for the wants of future generations; not to frame a rule of conduct for the legislative body. Hence proceeds the use of this general phrase in relation to the purposes to which the revenues may be applied; whilst the framers of the instrument, in the clause which concludes the enumeration of powers, scrupulously avoid the use of so comprehensive an expression, and confine themselves to the grant of such incidental power as might be both "necessary and proper" to the exercise of the specified powers.

Nor is it conceived that this construction of the constitution is calculated to give that unlimited extent to the powers of the federal government which by some seems to have been apprehended. There is a distinction between the power to appropriate money for a purpose, and the power to do the act for which it is appropriated; and if so, the authority to appropriate money for the "general welfare," does not by fair construction extend the specified or incidental powers of government. Thus, in the case under consideration; if the power to make a road or dig a canal is not given, the power of appropriating money cannot confer it, however generally it may be expressed. If there were no other limitation, the rights of the respective states, over their soil and territory, would operate as a restriction.

Whilst this appears to be a safe as well as fair construction of the constitution, it is also that which has been practically given to it since the origin of the government. Of this the instances already mentioned furnish some evidence, and it is apprehended that upon the rigid principles of construction, asserted both in regard to the enumeration of powers and the appropriation of revenue, the acts of the federal government, including all its branches, will exhibit a continued series of violations of the constitution, from the session after its adoption, to the present day.

It would behoove us to turn over the statute book and deliberately examine, how, upon these principles, the laws giving bounties to fishermen, encouraging manufactures, establishing trading houses with the Indians, erecting and constructing beacons, piers, and light houses, purchasing libraries, adorning with paintings the chamber of Congress, giving charity to suffering foreigners, constructing roads through the different states, and establishing banks, can be reconciled to the provisions of the constitution. If, as has been remarked by high authority, the constitutional question can be "precluded by repeated recognitions, under varied circumstances, of the validity" of the exercise of a power by Congress, "in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government, accompanied by indications in different modes, of a concurrence of the general will of the nation," the advocates for these powers in the general government can find little difficulty in supporting the pretension.

From all these considerations, your committee submit it as their opinion, that Congress has the constitutional power to construct roads and canals through the several states, with the assent of the states, on such terms as may be agreed on, leaving the jurisdictional rights in the states respectively. To these and other national improvements, which may be found to be within the constitutional powers of the government, they think it advisable that the interest of the government in the bank of the United States should be appropriated. They forbear to give greater length to this report by enlarging on the important advantages to be derived from these national improvements. They also forbear at this time to offer the details of any upon the subject, presuming it most proper to obtain the

sense of the House of Representatives in the first instance, on the general proposition. For this purpose they respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to promote and give security to the internal commerce among the several states; to facilitate the safe and expeditious transportation of the mails, by the improvement of post roads, with the assent of the respective states; to render more easy and less expensive the means and provisions necessary for the common defence, by the construction of military roads, with the like assent of the respective states; and for such other internal improvements as may be within the constitutional powers of the general government, it is expedient that the sum to be paid to the United States by the 20th section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, and the dividends which shall arise from their shares in its capital stock, be constituted as a fund for internal improvement.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF SATURDAY.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Friday, December 19.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, the following rule was adopted:

The speaker shall have power to admit persons to seats in the hall, during the sitting of the house, who belong to such legislatures of foreign governments as are in amity with the United States.

[There was some little debate, not heard by our reporter, on a proposition of Mr. H. Nelson, of Virginia, to amend this motion, so as to authorize the speaker to admit on the floor any representative of the South American Provinces—that they might stand on the same footing in this respect as foreign ministers.]

After the debate (or rather conversation) referred to, in the course of which Mr. Harrison protested against the introduction of extraneous matter into his proposition, the motion of Mr. Nelson was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Ohio, the committee on the post office were instructed to enquire as to establishing a post route from Youngstown, Trumbull county, Ohio, to New Bedford, Mezer county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rhea, from the committee of private land claims, reported a bill in addition to the act for the relief of J. Thompson; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Herbert, of Maryland, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house, a statement of the amount of receipts, into the treasury, from imports, internal taxes, and other sources of revenue, within the district of Columbia, specifying the sum received in each year since the assumption of the jurisdiction by Congress in 1801; also a statement of the amount of registered tonnage, employed in the carriage of goods, wares and merchandise, in the foreign & coasting trade of the district.

On motion of Mr. Merrill, of Vermont, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of war be instructed to furnish a statement showing the names of the several persons to whom land warrants have issued, and extra pay been allowed, subsequent to the 3d of March, 1817, under the act "granting bounty in lands, and extra pay, to certain Canadian volunteers," and the act supplementary thereto; together with the names of the agents or attorneys to whom said land warrants were delivered, and the money paid, particularly noting such, if any, as were or are annexed with the public offices—and also to state, whether any, and if any, what, information he may have received, relative to impositions practised on claimants, by persons pretending to be agents authorized by the government.

On motion of Mr. Pindall, of Virginia, the committee on post roads were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Tyler court house to Sistersville, in Virginia; and

On motion of Mr. New, the same committee were instructed to make like enquiry in regard to a post route from Hopkinsville in Kentucky, by Williams's and Boyd's Landing, to Long Creek in Caldwell county.

On motion of Mr. Silsbee, of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law making appropriations for the establishment of custom houses, which are now confined to principal districts, as to authorize the application of such appropriation as have already been or may hereafter be made to any district within the United States, when the secretary of the treasury shall think such establishments will best promote the public interest.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of allowing further time for the officers and

soldiers on the Virginia line on continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands within the tract reserved by the state of Virginia, between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, to complete their locations; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The house having, according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee on the bill for the commutation of soldiers' bounty lands, some further discussion on amendments to it took place, in which Messrs. Forsyth, Pinckney, Clay, and Robertson, of Kentucky, were heard.

The committee rose, and reported the bill; which were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed for the more easily understanding thereof by the members before called upon to give a final vote on them.

The bill for the relief of Noah Miller passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

SURVIVING REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS. The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning the surviving soldiers of the revolutionary war:

[Considerable debate took place on various propositions to amend the bill, but no question was taken; when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and the house adjourned till Monday.]

STEPHEN ORMEY is chosen President of the Branch Bank at Louisville, Kentucky, and WILLIAM COCHRAN Cashier.

Richmond, December 15.

On Saturday and Sunday nights we had very heavy showers of rain, accompanied with strong wind; yesterday morning James river began to rise, and before night Trent's Bridge was completely covered, and the water still rising.

The late rains have swelled the water courses to the north of this so much that the small stages are unable to travel till the water subsides; of course no northern mail was received here last night.

Charleston, Dec. 16.

A letter from Amelia, dated the 8th instant, received in this city, says "The Morgiana has returned with two Guineamen, one safe in port with 250 slaves, the other, with 119 slaves, was taken possession of by the United States' brig Saranac. Dr. Gaul leaves this for Washington on public business. Aury is still here, but his conduct has been such as to make him more detested than ever."

We understand that the property which was stated in our paper of the 12th instant to have been seized at St. Mary's, by an order from the marshal of Savannah, has all been transported from that place by the owners, with the exception of that part lodged in the custom house to secure the payment of duties, the officer neglecting to take the necessary measures for the security of the same.

[Patriot]

Savannah, Dec. 15.

INDIAN WAR.

The troops from this state were still at Fort Hawkins on the 7th instant, being unable, it is said, to march, from the want of provisions and the means of transportation. Eight dollars a day have been offered for waggoners, but they cannot be procured. Tranquility has been restored to that part of the frontier, which, from its exposed situation to the incursions of the hostile savages, experienced a temporary alarm.

We have accounts from Fort Hawkins, via Milledgeville, six days later than was published in the Republican of last evening, which state, that a foraging party of ten or twelve men from Fort Scott had been cut off, and that a constant and tremendous firing was heard during the night in the direction of Fort Scott. This is supposed to have been an attack upon the breast-work thrown up by Colonel Arbuckle, at Four Mile Creek. A Mr. Bernards, from low down on Flint River, says, one of the settlers in the neighborhood of Fort Gaines has been recently murdered by the Indians. On account of the disturbances about there, and on that route, the express dispatched from this place has gone by way of Fort Mitchell, (higher up the Chatahouchy) and is not expected here before the last of the week. A direct express, however, is expected from general Gaines, which will doubtless give a decisive tone and direction to affairs. Some of the friendly Creeks, expected to co-operate with the army, have collected at Fort Mitchell, under the command of their distinguished warrior McIntosh; some of whom, it is said, will proceed direct for Fort Scott, and some join at the Agency—Major Muhlenburg, who sailed in a schooner with about fifty men, and considerable public and private property, from Fort Montgomery (upon the Alabama) for Fort Scott, near two months ago, has not been heard of since. It is supposed he has been lost at sea, or ascending the Apalachee. [Republican.]

Milledgeville, Dec. 9.

GAINES AND THE INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Fort Hawkins, to the editor, dated Dec. 2.—"Captain Stallings arrived here this morning, in seven days from Fort Scott, and brings letters from General Gaines, announcing a second skirmish with the Indians. The detachment consisted of 300 men, under the

command of Col. Arbuckle. They were attacked about 12 miles from Fort Scott, by a party of Fowl-Town and Osagee Indians, supposed to be about 100, and had one man killed and two wounded, one dangerously. The Indian loss was supposed to be 8 or 10. They captured some cattle during the flight, which were retaken in the towns lying about 8 miles from Fort Scott. The detachment then retreated 4 miles, and threw up breast-works. The effective force at Fort Scott is about 800 to 1000 men. No doubt is now entertained of the hostile intentions of the Indians. Captain Stallings thinks it is 230 miles at least from here to Fort Scott, and all this through a pine barren, and mostly new roads, or perhaps none at all."

From the Connecticut Herald.

TO EPISCOPALIANS.

I find it necessary to publish the following note:

In my almanack for 1818, I have inserted Easter Sunday to be on the 22d day of March, which you may rely on being correct, but as I find that some have been led into an error by the first rule given in our Common Prayer Book, and of course concluded that I was in an error, and that Easter Sunday will be on the 29th day of March, 1818—I would here observe, that by reason of the anticipation of the New and Full Moons, and also the procession of the equinoctial points, the first rules given in the table of the common prayer book will not always point out the true day of Easter; but sometimes will lead to an error, as it has for several times the century past. To point out all the particular rules to find the true day of Easter, would be too lengthy; but for the full satisfaction of all who wish to be inquisitive, I would refer them to the rules given in Ferguson's Astronomy, page 382, (9th edition) where he shows you the insufficiency of Eastern Cycle, (or Dionysian Period,) and also the correct rules for finding the true Easter for ever to your full satisfaction.

I would remark, that if you would look into the table of the Common Prayer Book, entitled, "Another Table to find Easter till the year 1899 inclusive," you will find Easter to be (as says my Almanack) March 22d, found by the golden number 14. To confirm all which, I have now before me, the Nautical Almanack published by the Commissioners of London, for the year 1818; and I am happy to find that they agree with me, and have inserted Easter Sunday to be on the 22d day of March, 1818.

ANDREW BEERS.

Danbury, Nov. 30, 1817.

The Catholics of Alexandria, who must be convinced of the existence of much distress among the poor in the town, during the winter season, ought to be willing to contribute their little mite to their relief. As the festival of Christmas-day is the choicest commemoration of that poverty, which the Redeemer constantly chose for his earthly portion, a charity sermon will be preached and a contribution collected on that day to give some little assistance to the poor. The number of Catholics is small and their means contracted, but it is hoped, that they will not be unkind of that charity, which their religion dictates. A sermon on the festivity will be preached in the afternoon.

R. BAXSTER.

NOTICE.

The police constables and watchmen are hereby required to be vigilant in the detection of all such persons who shall be guilty of the unlawful and dangerous practice of firing guns, &c. within the limits of the corporation, particularly on Christmas and New Year's Eve. It is hoped all well disposed citizens will aid the public officers in detecting and bringing to punishment every offender of this description. The danger of this practice is much greater than the thoughtless are aware of. By firing guns, especially (as is the practice) in the night, there is considerable risk of setting houses on fire, as well as injury to individuals who may be passing through the streets. Steps will be taken to discover all who do offend in this particular: if detected the penalty of the law will be enforced. Parents, masters and mistresses are therefore requested to restrain their children, apprentices and servants, and not to furnish them with the means of transgressing the law.

GEO. CORVELL, Sup. In Po.

Exchange Coffee House  
MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, DECEMBER 20.

CLEARED.

Ship Boston, Finley, Savannah.

Brig Musgo Park, Lincoln, Gibraltar.

Geo. Washington, Cushing, Providence.

Sloop Fanny, Mitchell, Baltimore.

Dec. 22.

On Saturday night the Potomac was frozen over and the navigation of the river consequently suspended.

The brig Two Brothers, Curtis, sailed hence, on Sunday morning for Boston, has been cut through by the ice; is now aground on the flats on the Maryland shore, below Fort Washington—and ac-



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I would remark, that if you would  
look into the table of the Common  
Prayer Book, entitled, "Another  
Table to find Easter till the year 1899  
inclusive," you will find Easter to be  
(as says my Almanack) March 22d,  
found by the golden number 14. To  
confirm all which, I have now before  
me, the Nautical Almanack published  
by the Commissioners of London,  
for the year 1818: and I am happy  
to find that they agree with me, and  
have inserted Easter Sunday to be on  
the 22d day of March, 1818.

ANDREW BEERS.  
Danbury, Nov. 30, 1817.

The Catholics of Alexandria, who must  
be convinced of the existence of much  
distress among the poor in the town,  
during the winter season, ought to be willing  
to contribute their little mite to their re-  
lief. As the festival of Christmas-day is  
the choicest commemoration of that po-  
verty, which the Redeemer constantly  
chose for his earthly portion, a charity  
sermon will be preached and a contribu-  
tion collected on that day to give some  
little assistance to the poor. The num-  
ber of Catholics is small and their means  
contracted, but it is hoped, that they will  
not be unkind of that charity, which  
their religion dictates. A sermon on the  
festivity will be preached in the after-  
noon.

R. BAXTER.

NOTICE.  
The police constables and watch-  
men are hereby required to be vigilant  
in the detection of all such persons who  
shall be guilty of the unlawful and dan-  
gerous practice of firing guns, &c. within  
the limits of the corporation, particularly  
on Christmas and New Year's Eve. It  
is hoped all well disposed citizens will  
aid the public officers in detecting and  
bringing to punishment every offender of  
this description. The danger of this  
practice is much greater than the thought-  
less are aware of. By firing guns, espe-  
cially (as is the practice) in the night,  
there is considerable risk of setting houses  
on fire, as well as injury to individuals  
who may be passing through the streets.  
Steps will be taken to discover all who  
do offend in this particular: if detected  
the penalty of the law will be enforced.  
Parents, masters and mistresses are  
therefore requested to restrain their chil-  
dren, apprentices and servants, and not  
to furnish them with the means of trans-  
gressing the law.

GEO. CORYELL, Sup. In Po.

Exchange Coffee House  
MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, DECEMBER 26.  
CLEARED.

Ship Boston, Finley, Savannah.  
Brig Mungo Park, Lincoln, Gibraltar.  
Geo. Washington, Cushing, Providence.

Sloop Fanny, Mitchell, Baltimore.  
Dec. 22.

On Saturday night the Potomac was  
frozen over and the navigation of the  
river consequently suspended.

The brig Two Brothers, Curtis, sailed  
hence, on Sunday morning for Boston,  
has been cut through by the ice; is now  
ground on the flats on the Maryland  
shore, below Fort Washington—and ac-

cording to last accounts received from  
her, has 7 feet water in her hold. It is  
also stated, that several other vessels in  
this port, are frozen up in the channel,  
near Indian Head. As yet no opportu-  
nity has transpired, to inform us who  
they were.

The Union Bank of Alex-  
andria will be closed on Thursday 25th  
inst. notes intended to be offered on that  
day for discount must be deposited in  
the Bank on Wednesday 24th—it is ex-  
pected all bills and notes falling due on  
Thursday will be paid on Wednesday.  
C. T. CHAPMAN, Cash.

December 23

Notice.  
THE Farmers' Bank of Alexandria,  
will be closed on the 25th instant,  
being Christmas Day. Payment will be  
expected on the 24th for all notes due the  
25th, and notes intended for discount  
must be deposited in Bank on the 23d in-  
stant.—By order,  
JOHN HOOFF, Cashier.

December 20

Found,  
IN the street, a Bunch of WATCH  
SEALS. The owner can have them  
by paying the cost of this advertisement.  
Dec. 23 Apply at this office.

To Hire.  
FIVE or six NEGRO GIRLS, for the  
ensuing year. Apply to  
WM. H. FITZTHUGH.

December 23

For Rent,  
THE Rooms over and Back Build-  
ings attached to the Fire Insurance  
Office on Royal street.

Apply at this office.

December 23

Christmas Cake.

THE subscriber has baked for the com-  
ing holidays, a

PLUMCAKE,

the largest and richest ever made in this  
place.

WEIGHING EIGHTY POUNDS,

and measuring

EIGHT FEET ROUND AND 24 ACROSS;

Which he will sell by the single pound  
or otherwise. The lovers of good cake  
are invited to call and taste it. He has  
also a variety of other articles in his line,  
suitable to the season.

LOUIS BEELER.

December 23

Bank of Alexandria.

Dec. 23, 1817.

THE stockholders in the Bank of A-  
lexandria are hereby notified that  
an election of nine directors for the en-  
suing year, will be held at the court house  
in this town, on the third Monday (19th)  
of January next.

J. L. McKENNA, Cash.

Dec. 23.

Land.

ABOUT 250 Acres of Land, with a  
comfortable Dwelling House, with  
in three miles of Alexandria, are offered  
for sale by the subscriber living in Alex-  
andria. More than one third of the land  
is in wood.

Also about 38 acres of woodland, ly-  
ing about half a mile nearer to town.—  
The situation is remarkably healthy, and  
the land is believed to be capable of great  
improvement by clover and plaster.

Also the two story Brick Dwelling  
House on Washington street, now occu-  
pied by

W. CRANCH.

Dec. 23.

For Sale,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN,  
believed to be from thirty to thirty-  
five years of age. He has for a few  
years past worked under the direction  
of an experienced green-house gardener.  
Apply to NOBLET HERBERT, Esq. Alex-  
andria.

August 5

Straw Bonnets.

A FEW cases of large and fine Straw  
Bonnets, for sale. The subscriber  
receives this article direct from the Ma-  
nufacturer, and will have a supply con-  
stantly on hand.

ABIJAH ADAMS,

December 22

Union Bank, Alexandria.

December 19, 1817.

STOCKHOLDERS in this institution  
are hereby notified, that an instal-  
ment of fifty cents per share is this day  
called for by the President and Directors,  
to be paid in Bank on Monday, the 5th  
day of January next. By order,

C. T. CHAPMAN, Cash.

December 20

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of the  
stockholders of the Washington  
and Alexandria Turnpike Company, at  
Dray's Hotel, in the town of Alexan-  
dria, on the first Monday in next month,  
for the purpose of electing five directors,  
a clerk and a treasurer, to serve the en-  
suing year.

BENJ. C. ASHTON,

December 16

Wanted,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT,

who is a good Cook, Washer and  
Ironer. To such a one, coming well re-  
commended, liberal wages will be given.  
Apply at this office.

December 12

## THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24.

The favorite play of the

Founding of the Forest.

Florian, Mr. Caldwell

Court de Valmont, Hutton

L'Esclair, Entwistle

Bertrand, Legg

Geraldine, By a young Lady

(Her first appearance on any Stage)

Rosabella, Miss Trajetta

Unknown Female, Mrs. En'wistle

To which will be added, the petit Opera,

called

MATRIMONY.

Being Christmas week the days

of performing will be Monday, Wednes-  
day, Friday and Saturday.

The public will please to purchase

their tickets at the box office, as no mo-  
ney can be received by the door keepers.

Doors to be opened at half past 5, and

the curtain to rise at half past 6 o'clock

precisely.

Box one dollar—Gallery fifty cents.

The novelty in preparation is Shiel's

Apostate, Dimond's Conquest of Ta-  
rant. The Libe time, Slave, Inn Keep-  
er's Daughter, &c. &c.

COHEN'S OFFICE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.

SURGICAL INSTITUTION LOT-  
TERY.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

5783 first drawn No. entitled to \$500

6794 second drawn No. 500

4413 third drawn No. 500

639 fourth drawn No. 500

4148 a floating prize of 5,000

889 3596 1,000

2835 1487 5816 floating prizes of 500

1439 244

2431 1277

3942 5318

6920 5719

7349 5421

7789 6345

7355

And 183 prizes of \$50 each.

Prizes marked thus \* sold at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 110 Market-street, Baltimore,

Where was also sold No. 976, a prize

of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn on

Tuesday last. Baltimore Dec. 20

A Card.

THOMAS W. HEWITT will

hereafter regularly attend the Circuit

Courts of the District of Columbia. He

will continue to practice the Law in the

Superior and Inferior Courts of the coun-  
ties of Fairfax and Prince William. His

office is in the house lately occupied by

NOBLET HERBERT, Esq. in Prince-street

between Fairfax and Royal streets, next

door to the office of Mr. ALEXANDER

MOORE. December 19

A Card.

JOHN HOPKINS, Jr. will

practice Law in the Superior and Inferi-  
or Courts of Frederick and Jefferson

counties. His office is in Winchester.

Winchester, Dec. 19.

Butter, Feathers, &c.

150 KEGS nice Bath butter, fit

for family use

500 lbs. fresh live feathers

Just received and for sale by

WM. GILHAM.

December 17

Russia Sheetings, &c.

2 BALES brown } Russia

2 do bleached } Sheetings

35 boxes chocolate

250 tea kettles—received per sch'r

Victory, from Boston, and for sale by

ABIJAH ADAMS, Central whf.

IN STORE,

40 casks 5d 6d 8d 10d nails

40 hhds prime quality molasses

200 boxes brown soap

25 sacks fiberts

100 do salt

5000 lbs loaf sugar

Russia and raven duck

December 15

Chewing Tobacco.

82 KEGS first quality old Chewing

Tobacco, 1's, 8's and 12's, of

## Muscadel Raisins.

JUST received and for sale, 200 boxes

Muscadel Raisins.

Dec. 10 NEWTON KEENE.

Lawson & Fowle

WILL purchase MARYLAND and

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

November 17

Corn and Flaxseed

THE highest market price in cash

will be given for Corn and Flaxseed

by FR. ADAMS, Jr.

Merchants' Wharf.

Dec. 15

Coffee, Whiskey & Raisins.

JUST landing and for sale by

LINDSAY & HILL.

300 boxes muscadel and bloom raisins.

25 bags Havana green coffee.

75 St. Domingo do.

7 barrels rye whiskey—old.

December 19

New St. Paul's Church

(IN MINIATURE)

THE Subscriber has it in his power,

once more, to congratulate the citi-  
zens of Alexandria on the approach of

the Christmas holidays, and, thankful for

the encouragement he has received, be-  
leave to inform the public that he has ne-  
glected nothing to endeavor to please the

eyes and taste of a generous public, he

will this present year offer to their curi-  
osity, a representation of the

Manger of Bethlehem,

and of all the personage who received the

first tidings of the birth of Christ, toge-  
ther with the miniature of the

New St. Paul's Church,

building at present in this city, at his old

establishment, on Royal street, two doors

above the Herald office, where he keeps

as usual, a general assortment of

Confectionaries,

and other articles in his line. The Man-  
ger and the Church will be illuminated

for the first time on MONDAY, the 22d

inst. and for the accommodation of the

public, will remain so until Old Christ

mas Day (the 6th January, Sunday ex-  
cepted.)

JOSEPH BOISEAU.

Dec. 19.

Notice.

AS the subscriber is about to decline

a business, he offers to sell off his

present stock, consisting of Plated Cas-  
tors and Candlesticks, of the best quali-  
ty, Jewelry, &c. with a variety



## For Boston.

The good fast sailing brig TWO BROTHERS, Theodore Curtis master, burthen 190 tons, or 2,400 barrels, having half of her cargo provided, will sail in a few days and take freight, on application to  
Dec. 12. JOHN G. LADD & Co.

## For Freight.

The brig GLEANER, Saml. Pate master, burthen about 1800 bbls. is a superior vessel, in complete order, and can be ready for sea in a few days. Apply to  
LAWSON & FOWLE.  
Who have for sale said brig's cargo of 220 tons Plaster Paris.

## Also, for Freight.

The brig ABBONA, Ansel Lewis master, carries 2000 bbls. is a first rate vessel, in good order, will take freight on moderate terms; and can be in readiness in four days to receive a cargo on board.  
And for sale said brig's cargo of 200 tons Plaster Paris. Apply as above.  
December 19

## For New-York.

The substantial schooner JANE, captain Cataline, will be dispatched immediately, and take 500 barrels freight on moderate terms. Apply to  
FR. ADAMS, Jr.  
Merchants' Wharf.  
Dec. 15

## For Rotterdam.

The brig COMMERCE, John Wade master, has the principal part of her cargo ready to go on board, and will commence loading in four days. For freight of 40 bbls. apply to  
LAWSON & FOWLE.

## For Cadiz.

The brig BOSTON, capt. Knowles, has half her cargo ready, and will commence loading in a few days—500 bbls. will be taken at a moderate freight. Apply as above.  
Dec. 10

## French Plaster & Burr Stones.

THE cargo of the ship Atlas, Charles Jenkinson master, from Havre, of 570 tons plaster  
1200 burr stones—for sale by  
LAWSON & FOWLE.  
ALSO,  
The cargo of the brig Mungo Park, C. Lincoln master, from Boston, of 17 pipes, 2 Sicily Madeira wine, 2 bbls pipes, of superior quality, 13 sacks Gilberts  
100 tons plaster

## For Freight.

The superior ship ATLAS, Ch. Jenkinson master, burthen 4400 bbls, has performed but one voyage, is in complete order, and can be ready in a few days for the reception of a cargo.  
ALSO,  
The brig ONLY SON, captain Hathaway, burthen 1500 bbls, a good vessel, and take freight on moderate terms.  
ALSO,  
The big MUNGO PARK, Charles Lincoln master, burthen 1400 bbls, can be ready in a few days to receive a cargo on board.  
Apply as above.  
December 4

## For Boston or any Eastern Port.

The good schr ALLEGRO, John Welsh master, burthen 900 barrels, in complete order to receive a cargo and will take freight low. Apply to  
JOHN G. LADD & Co.

## For Freight to any Southern or Eastern Port.

The staunch, good schooner RANGER, Reuben Freeman master, burthen 1200 barrels, will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply as above.  
Nov. 18

## Plaster, Beef, Candles, &c.

JOHN G. LADD & Co. offer for sale the cargo of brig Economy, from Boston, viz:  
90 tons Plaster Paris  
50 barrels No. 1 beef  
30 boxes mould candles  
300 bushels potatoes  
12 dozen nests boxes  
8 barrels Muscovado sugar  
5 cases seine twine  
15 cases men's and boys' coarse shoes, of the best qualities.  
Dec. 3

## For Boston.

The regular packet brig ECONOMY, captain Hammett. For freight or passage, having the best accommodations, apply to JOHN G. LADD & Co.  
December 3

For the prevention and cure of BILIOUS and MALIGNANT FEVER, is recommended  
**Hahn's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**  
THIS Medicine has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings in several parts of the West Indies and in the Southern and Middle States, &c.

The testimony of a number of persons can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak more in favour of a medicine than can be asserted of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience for believing that a dose of these Pills taken once in every two weeks during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventive; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance: they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

**Hamilton's Elixir.**  
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstructions, coughs, asthma, sore throats, catarrhs, and approaching consumptions. To persons who have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

**Hamilton's Grand Restorative.**  
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of  
Nervous Disorders  
Violent cramps in the stomach and bowels  
Loss of appetite  
Indigestion  
Impurity of blood  
Melancholy  
Hysterical affections  
Gout in the stomach  
Inward weaknesses  
Pains in the limbs  
and debility  
Relaxations, etc.

**Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.**  
A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc. etc.

**Lae's Ointment for the Itch.**  
Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

**Hahn's true & genuine German Corn Plaster.**  
An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

**The Genuine Persian Lotion.**  
So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, the basis of other lotions, and of unparalleled efficacy in removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring-worms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

**Hahn's genuine Eye Water.**  
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

**Tooth Ache Drops.**  
The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

**Lae's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.**  
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.  
At the place of sale pamphlets may be had gratis, describing cures performed by the above medicines; the number, importance and respectability of which, fully justify every article of this advertisement.  
Sold only wholesale and retail, by  
JAMES KENNEDY & SON,  
September 25 King-st. Alexandria

**Sales at Auction.**  
On Wednesdays and Saturdays, WILL BE OFFERED,  
At the Auction Office on Union street, Between King and Prince—  
An extensive and general assortment of seasonable Goods, of British, French, German, India, and Domestic Manufacture, which will be well selected, and well worthy the attention of town and country merchants and others; as the undersigned will be abundantly supplied from the manufacturers and their friends in Boston, New York and Philadelphia—which will give to gentlemen an opportunity of laying in their goods on as good terms as they can be in those cities, taking into view the difference of Exchange, etc. etc.

The particular description of goods will be advertised in the papers of the day.  
Consignments strictly attended to and liberal advances made if desirable.  
John Jackson & Co.

**Sales at Vendue.**  
On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD,  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water Streets,  
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Articles of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.  
P. G. MARSTELLER.  
November 27

**James Kennedy & Son, BOOKSELLERS,**  
KING-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,  
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have just received from  
Lee's Medicine Store,  
No. 46, Maiden lane, New-York, a fresh supply of the following valuable MEDICINES:  
**Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.**

Which have within sixteen years past cured an immense number of persons of both sexes of every age and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar titles so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution. It contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent & is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body; but will without pain or gripping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. The lozenges are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions, feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

**Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.**  
Worms which infest the human body are chiefly of four kinds viz.—The Terebra or large round worm; the Ascarides or small maw-worm; the Cucurbitaria or short flat white worm; and lastly, the Tenia or tape-worm, so called from its resemblance to tape. This is often many yards long and is full of joints. It is most hurtful and most difficult to remove.

Among the symptoms attending worms are—disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums; itching in the nose, and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and fetid stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs and lowness of spirits; slow fever with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent "the vomiting and purging of children"—a dreadful disorder, which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our citizens. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.  
Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

**The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.**

**Tanning and Currying.**  
JOSEPH HESTON continues to carry on the above business at his old stand in Prince street, between Water and Union streets, where he will be always ready to execute orders in his line with promptness and despatch.  
He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of  
**Leather,**  
of as various qualities as can be found in any shop in the District—which he will dispose of at very low prices for cash.  
11 mo. 6

**Notice.**  
THE stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company will hold their annual meeting at Jesse Brown's Hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on the second Monday in January, 1818, at which time an Election will be held for a President, four Directors and a Treasurer. A statement of the accounts and the proceedings of the present year, will be laid before the meeting. On the following day, superintendant of the road, and collectors of tolls at all the gates will be appointed.  
JONAH THOMPSON, Treasr.  
December 5 fmw2dJan

**Burr Mill Stones**  
JOHN S. BROWN & Co. inform the public that they have on hand a large supply of Burr Mill Stones, which they continue to make at their manufactory, on Patrick, near King street, and will warrant them to be equal in quality to any made in the United States, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for cash.  
Dec. 2—tutstf

**Fire Insurance.**  
THE Columbian Insurance Company of Alexandria, continue to insure buildings, furniture, merchandise and other property, from loss by fire. The conditions and terms may be learned upon application at their office, next door to the City Hotel, and will be found as moderate and equitable as those of any other company.  
The rates of premium are calculated in reference to the actual risk of property, and are as low as 25 cents per 100 dollars per annum for hazards of the best description, increasing proportionally for risks of a more hazardous nature. Insurances may be made for one or more years, or shorter periods.  
Columbian Insurance Office, Feb. 20

**Forty Dollars Reward.**  
RAN AWAY on the 21st ult from the service of Mr. Jesse Brown, of the City Hotel, SEBR:Y, (sometimes calling herself Cecilia Green) the property of Mrs. Ann H Lee, a pale mulatto woman, about 20 years old, of a middle stature, well formed, with small sunken eyes, and Indian hair. She probably has gone to Baltimore, or some of the northern cities, as it is supposed she was seen the next day on the road near Bladensburg, clad in a stuff dress and a cloak or mantle, with a bundle of clothes in her hands. She may possibly be about the town, or in the District. Thirty dollars will be given for apprehending her, if taken within the District, or forty, if at a greater distance, and all reasonable charges defrayed. Enquire of  
EDMD. I. LEE.  
December 13 stutstf

**Thirty Dollars Reward.**  
RAN AWAY from my service, on the 10th inst. my mulatto house-servant GEORGE, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, pug nose, bushy hair, half of one of his upper front teeth broken off—he is very artful and forward, and a capable house servant—he took with him a variety of clothing. I will give the above reward, if secured in any jail, so that I get him again, and will pay all reasonable charges if brought home. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned from employing or carrying off said servant at their peril.  
C. F. WHITING.  
Morvan, near Alexandria, } stutstf  
september 13

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**  
RAN AWAY, on Saturday evening, the 11th inst. my mulatto man, named NED, commonly called Ned M-Raz alias SHAWING. He is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and was raised in Manchester. Ned is well made, high forehead and large flat nose: had on when he went away a gray coat and pantaloons, but as he was well provided with clothing of various kinds, it is probable he may have changed his dress. It is believed he went off with his wife, who is very black, and, I believe, somewhat pitted with the small pox, talks a great deal, of short stature, and rather thick made. Ned is very artful, and may probably attempt to pass for a free man; he has a sly look when spoken to. The above reward will be given if taken out of Richmond or Manchester, and twenty-five dollars if taken in either place, and all reasonable expenses paid for delivering him to the subscriber.  
DAVID BARCLAY.  
N. B. Masters of vessels and others, are cautioned against harboring, employing or carrying off said fellow, under penalty of the law.  
Richmond, Oct. 23 thatstf

**Public Sale.**  
WILL be sold, on the premises, on the 26th DECEMBER, inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, the FARM on which I live, situate in Fairfax county, on the head waters of Difficult Run, two miles northwest of Fairfax court house, and within one mile of the Little River Turnpike road. The Farm contains upwards of 200 acres, the largest portion in wood; the cleared land well taken with clover and timothy, except what is sown in small grain. The improvements are, a large and convenient frame Dwelling-house, with all necessary out buildings. Attached to the farm are a Grist and Saw Mill, Miller's house, Cooper's house and shop, etc. There is in the mill, a Wool Carding Machine, and the neighborhood affords a good run of custom for grinding and carding both. There is also with this property a new Stone Distillery, 30 feet square, supported by a never failing spring of water.

At the same time, I will also sell my stock of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a good road Wagon, and 2 or 3 Horses, a horse and ox Cart, all my Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, etc. And, as I am not disposed to part man and wife, I shall probably sell four or five Slaves. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold. AMOS FOX.  
N. R. The Farm, Mill and Distillery, will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. A clear and indisputable title will be made to the property, on the terms of sale being complied with, and immediate possession given. A. F. MSt  
December 8

**Public Sale.**  
IN pursuance of the authority vested in us by a deed of trust, bearing date 3d day of Aug. 1814, from James Deneale, of Prince William county, for the benefit of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, and at the request of the president and directors of the said bank, we shall, for the purpose of raising the sum of eight thousand seven hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 20th day of Dec. in the year 1816, and the expenses of the sale, sell at public sale, for ready money to the highest bidder, at the court house in Dumfries, on the first Monday in Jan. next, the following property in the county of Prince William: a water Grist Mill, on Quantico creek, and ten acres of land adjoining thereto, near the town of Dumfries, known by the name of Deneale's Mill, and all implements and appurtenances thereto belonging. Also, one other piece of land and water grist mill adjoining the above on Quantico creek—Also, one and one half acre of land formerly known by the name of the Saw Mill Tract and to include the Saw Mill and improvements.  
Those who are disposed to purchase may view the property before the day of sale.

The subscribers selling as trustees will convey no other right than that which they hold as trustees, not meaning to make themselves personally responsible for the title.  
ROBT. YOUNG,  
F. TRIPLETT.  
November 19 ts

**Sully for Sale.**  
THIS estate, situated in the county of Fairfax, twenty two miles from Alexandria, and the same distance from Georgetown, contains about seven hundred and fifty acres. Little River Turnpike passes through it half a mile from the dwelling house. The situation is handsome, and remarkably healthy; the water is good and abundant. The soil which was originally excellent, has for some years past had the advantage of improving husbandry, Plaster of Paris acting with powerful and immediate effect on all grasses and grains. The fields present a good surface for cultivation; and those now untillied, are covered with red clover. The orchards are very large and thrifty; the collection of table fruit is choice and various. The mansion is spacious and well constructed: the out-houses are conveniently situated, and the whole have been lately thoroughly repaired and painted. The farm houses, which are all nearly new, are expensive and excellent in their kind.

For a gentleman of leisure this would be a delightful residence; and a profitable estate for an active farmer. The title is indisputable, and perfectly unincumbered.  
A number of well taught orderly young men, with good stocks and farming utensils of all kinds, and the crops of the present year, if desired, will be at the command of the purchaser.  
Application may be made to the subscriber, living on the premises, next the post-office at Pleasant Valley, in Fairfax.  
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.  
sept. 19 tutstf

**Notice.**  
Office of Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, December 2.  
THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria are hereby notified that an election for fifteen Directors, to serve for one year, will be held at their Office, from the hours of 10 till 2, on Thursday the 15th day of January next.  
The transfer book will be closed from 2 o'clock, P. M. of Monday the 12th, till the election is closed.  
J. B. NICKOLLS, Secy.  
December 3 BnSt

**HOUSES, LANDS, &c.**  
**To Rent.**  
THE HOUSE and GARDEN belonging to the subscriber on Franklin street. The house is commodious, the garden spacious and highly cultivated—also, a well of the finest water at the door. For terms apply to  
AUG. J. SMITH.  
Dec. 22. mwlf

**To Rent.**  
AND immediate possession may be had, a comfortable neat two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE situated on Queen street, in a genteel neighborhood and pleasantly situated, and having the advantage of all the necessary back buildings, together with a stable, &c. renders this property desirable; the terms may be known by application to W. A. Williams, or to  
ANDREW SCHOLFIELD.  
12th mo. 22. mwlf

**For Sale.**  
THAT large and commodious three story brick Dwelling House on King street upper end at present occupied by Dr. George F. Thornton. For terms apply to  
WM. HERBERT, Junr.  
Mar 21 ws

**To Rent.**  
A NEAT BRICK HOUSE, the lower end of Water-street. Enquire of  
WM. YEATES.  
Who will take Green-house PLANTS to winter on moderate terms.  
December 18 6t

**For Rent.**  
THAT large and convenient WAREHOUSE, on King-street, near the store occupied by the subscribers. The terms will be made accommodating. Immediate possession can be had.  
Oct. 6 R. & J. MANDEVILLE

**Public Sale.**  
UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from John Throop, and Rebecca his wife, in order to secure Hugh Carolin against the effect of his endorsements for the said John Throop, the subscriber will offer at public sale, for cash, on Friday the 2d day of January next, at 12 o'clock, upon the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said John Throop in the undermentioned property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to save harmless the said H. Carolin, viz:  
A Lot of Ground, on the south side of King-street, beginning 54 feet eastward of Payne-street, and fronting on King-street 27 feet.  
Also, one other Piece of Ground, beginning 176 feet 7 inches from the intersection of Prince and Payne streets, and running southwardly with Payne-street 60 feet.

And another Piece of Ground, beginning at an alley laid off by J. V. Thomas, at its intersection with Alfred-street, and binding north on said street 37 feet 6 inches.

The evidences of title and a more minute description may be seen upon application to the subscriber.  
COLIN AULD, Trustee.  
December 13 ts

**Public Sale.**  
ON the 10th January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be offered at public auction, on the premises, a certain tract or parcel of LAND, situate in the county of Loudoun, near the Gum Spring, and at the intersection of the Little River Turnpike and Centerville Road, near the 26 mile stone, containing 752 acres. And, on the 5th January next, at Mr. Kankey's tavern, in the town of Dumfries, a parcel of LAND, situate in the county of Stafford, within 8 miles of Dumfries, near Chappawamsic meeting house, and adjoining the lands of Major Tolson and others, containing about 250 acres.

These lands are two third parts of the lands formerly belonging to Robt. Lyle, sen. deceased, in those counties, and divided by commissioners appointed under the authority of court.

It is presumed and wished that all who are inclined to become purchasers, will examine the lands; and, therefore, it becomes unnecessary to be more particular. They will be divided into such portions as may be desired; and the terms of payment will be one third part in hand, and the remainder by equal instalments in one and two years, secured by bond, and bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security.

COLIN AULD.  
December 13 dte

**Land for Sale.**  
IF early application is made, I will dispose of 400 acres of the CEDAR GROVE tract of land. There is surplus timber and fire wood enough on the part I purpose selling to pay, with judicious management, more than half the purchase money, at the price I ask. The situation is healthy, and the land fertile. Contiguity to market is also among its advantages; it being within less than a mile of Mr. Jonathan Janney's mill, where the Alexandria price may be had for grain. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber, residing at Cedar Grove, ten miles below Alexandria, and one below Janney's mill.  
EDGAR McCARTY.  
sept. 29